The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,630.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town.. " 28 0
" including postage .... " 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town. " 16 0
" including postage ... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under:
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. " 0 2 As per line, but no advertisement executed as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Each—Rupee 1-0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

SOUTH—May 9th, at Rajcote, Kattywar, the wife of R. B. Booth, Esq., of a son.

LEE—May 13th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Charles Henry Lee, Esq., of a daughter.

Marriage.

MOONSHINE—BARTON—May 14th, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Duncan Macpherson, William Lionel Lumsdaine, Esq., Education Department, Berar, to Lizzie Margaret Jane, daughter of the late James Barton, Esq., of Madras.

SHIPPING.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MADRAS," (1,850 Tons, and 275 H. P.,) Captain JOYNER, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 8.30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 11th May, 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on 17th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday, the 18th, in order that it may be prepared and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave for Mazagon Dockyard at 8 A. M. precisely on Monday morning.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under making a contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Lafaree, and Bushire, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
" Muscat	5th & 19th	" Bushire	23rd & 9th
" B. Abbas	11th	25th "	Lingah 28th
" Lingah	12th	26th "	B. Abbas 29th
" Bushire	13th	27th "	Muscat 4th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st "	Arrive Bombay 2nd

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 600 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. AYRES, will be despatched, as above, on 18th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sailing Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Due Steamer in Bombay about.....11th and 25th.
From Bombay usually about.....16th and 30th.
Kurrachee on .....19th and 3rd.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 602 tons, and 120 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched from Bombay, twelve hours after the arrival of the Steamer from Kurrachee, viz., about 17th and 31st.

Leaving Bombay at 5 P. M. and Kurrachee at 6 A. M., twelve hours after, but Steamers entering and leaving Kurrachee at night.

One Steamer is despatched from Bombay on the 1st and 15th of each month.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4 Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
4 "	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4 "	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1 "	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
		1	Rug with Strap.
1 "	Fine Colored do.	1	Dressing Bag.
1 "	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
		2	Overland Trunks.
1 "	Colored do. do.	1	Clothes Bag.
1 (one)	Overland Suit.	1	Opera Hat.
2 (two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Travelling Hat.
2 (two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Courier Bag.
6 (six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Ld.

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.

Agents Barque *Aoa*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per barque "ADOLF FREDHOLM," Captain Fredholm which arrived here from Kurrachee on 13th instant, are requested to send boats and take delivery of goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

ADOLF FREDHOLM, Master.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they came to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "ALICIA," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Consignees are requested to note that this Vessel was compelled to put into Cochin in consequence of being dismasted at sea, and certain expenses having been incurred which will form a general average claim, the amount of which, however, cannot at present be ascertained, are requested to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and Countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective goods as well as a deposit towards General Average equivalent to 10 per cent. on the declared value. (Signed) W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 14th May 1867. Agents of ship "Alicia."

NOTICES.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for 1867-68, with the Examination Papers for 1866-67. *Price Two Rupees.*

THACKER, VINING & Co, Bombay.

SALOON RIFLES AND MONTE CHRISTO PISTOLS.—ROSSELET & Co. beg most respectfully to invite the attention of the Public to the Saloon Rifles and Monte Christo Pistols, that they have received per last Mail Steamer.

FOUND A WATCH concealed in some Stones on MR. JOHNSTON'S WORKS, New Markets. It will be restored to the owner on paying the expenses of advertisements and giving the maker and number of Watch.

W. B. JOHNSTON,
Contractor, New Markets, Esplanade.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the capital Stock of the Corporation, for the year ending 31st December 1866, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the 22nd instant.

The transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 22nd instant inclusive.

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.) request attention to their terms of business, and to the advantages afforded by their *liberal discounts for prompt payment.*

TERMS.

1st.—To approved Customers three months' credit is allowed. Intending purchasers, who have had no previous dealings with the Company, are requested to enclose with their orders, remittances, or satisfactory Bombay references.

2nd.—On all accounts paid within a month, exceeding Rs. 20, discounts of 5 per cent; and on those exceeding Rs. 200 discounts of 10 per cent.; are allowed.

3rd.—All accounts extending over periods exceeding six months will be charged with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will be calculated to the end of each of the Company's official half-years, viz., 1st April and 1st October.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite particular attention to their PURVEYING DEPARTMENT, which is kept replete with the freshest stores; all perishable articles (Infants and Invalids' Food, &c., &c.) being imported by weekly Overland Mail. Arrangements have been made by the Company for WEEKLY OVERLAND SUPPLIES of HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, to commence in May.

(N. B.—The freshness and quality of all STORES guaranteed.)

T. & Co. confidently recommend their quarterly shipment of WINES:—

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal (Amorose)	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	16
Second quality, Red Seal	24	13
CLARETS.		
Chateau Margaux	34	0
Chateau Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Petit Medoc	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co., (expected.)	44	24
Jules (the original) Mumm's best dry	44	24
Sillery Mousseaux	40	22
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Dembard and Jordan	40	21
Coblentz	26	0
Sauterne, best, (expected)		
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin, Old Tom, by Booth	20	0
Do. do. by Swain and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland, in square bottles, 15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinahans LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica, (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curagoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottle	42	0
Maraschino di Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumeni)	30	0
Absynthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Vermouth (Noilly Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	30	15
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
BEERS.		

Allsopp's, by Friend.
Bass', by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's (expected.)
STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay and Perkins, by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's, by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensum. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire Proof Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply to JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Rampart Row.

JOSEPH CHRISTEN, late Professor of the Italian College in Alexandria, gives Theoretical and Practical Lessons in French, Italian, English, German and Latin. For further particulars apply at No. 5, Bake House Lane, near BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY BRICK & TILE COMPANY (LIMITED), will be held at the Office of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., on FRIDAY the 17th inst, at 3 P. M. to receive the report of the Liquidators.

A. D. GRANT.
THOS. H. MOORE. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following resolution will be submitted to the Shareholders at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company advertised to be held on the 18th instant at noon.

That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorised to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper on the best terms obtainable.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

CHINA TEAS.—By the last China Mail a Consignment of TEAS, of the new season, and of the same special selection and qualities as have hitherto met with such high approval.

FINEST SOUCHONG.
" SOUCHONG AND HYSON.
" SOUCHONG PEKOE AND HYSON.
" POUCHONG.
" FLOWERY PEKOE.
" ORANGE PEKOE.
" HYSON.

In packets of 1 lb. and boxes of 7 lbs. each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of ASSETS of the above Corporation, at the rate of Rs. 7 per Share, will be made at the Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, and after MONDAY the 13th instant, from 12 to 4 P. M. daily until the 31st idem.

Shareholders will be required to produce the receipts granted to them in exchange for Certificates of Shares, or the Allotments and Memoranda.

A. RODGAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th May 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.

Steam and Hand Pumps.

Steam and Hand Cranes.

Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of PASSOO JAIRAZ KHUTAO PURSHOTUM and JEWARAZ RAMDASS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, and Insolvent Traders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Honorable the SITTING JUDGE in Chambers on FRIDAY the 24th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that the abovenamed Insolvents be permitted to trade upon their giving up all claims on his Estate for maintenance, and agreeing for one year to pay over to the trustees of their Estate for the benefit of the general body of Creditors one-half of the gross earnings of the Insolvents in excess of the sum of Rupees Two hundred and fifty per mensem.—Dated this 8th day of May 1867.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,
Trustees of the above Estate.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to Noon on THURSDAY the 16th instant for 15 Men in health, the conveyance of Troops the strength of which is specified in the Margin.

2nd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the Revised articles of agreement, copy of which will be seen on application at the office of the Agent for Transports.

3rd. The Troops to be embarked at Bombay and sail to Spithead.

4th. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 28th instant.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 11th May 1867.

NOTICES.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2 5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

PATON, AND CHARLES, Soap Works,
148, Wapping, London, E.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

CLEARANCE SALE.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, HOSIERS, AND HATTERS, &c., &c.

ON and after MONDAY the 6th instant, we will show the whole of our remaining Stock of Fancy Goods, and in order to effect a CLEARANCE previous to the APPROACHING MONSOON, the Goods will be offered at greatly reduced prices. Every article is of superior quality, and we respectfully invite the attention of our constituents:—

Fancy Silks, (Stripes and Checks) from	Rs. 2-0	to	6-8
Plain Colored Lyon's Glace's	3-0	to	7-0
Broche Grenadines	1-4	to	1-8
Worsted Grenadines	0-14	to	1-0
Woollen Dress Stuffs	0-6	to	1-0
French Merino, Black	3-0	to	6-8
Colored French Merinoes	2-8	to	5-0
Black Figure Twills and Colourge	0-12	to	1-0
French Muslins	0-8	to	1-0
Black Barege Robes (slightly damaged) from	5-0		
Grenadine Shawls	5-8	to	10-8
Woollen and Silk Shawls	8-0	to	25-0
Best English and French Clarets			
Ladies' Cotton and Thread Hose per doz.	15-0	to	20-0
Children's Do. Do. Do.	3-0	to	8-0
Ladies' India Gauze Vests	25-0	to	35-0
Childrens' Do. Do. Do.	16-0	to	20-0

FLANNELS.

Saxony, Lancashire and Imitation Welsh	14-0	to	2-0
White and Colored Finest Saxony 6/4 wide at	3-8	to	4-12
Blankets 5/4 to 12/4 from	6-0	to	30-0
Counterpanes and Quilts	6-0	to	10-8
Furniture Chintz (in pieces of 28 yards.)	14-0	to	25-0
Damasks and Morcens	1-0	to	2-0
Linen Table Cloths (all sizes) from	6-0	to	30-0

The remaining portion of our Millinery Stock will be cleared out, at very considerable reductions.

Ribbons (all colors and widths) from 4as. to Rs 1-8 per yard.

A small assortment of Kids Gloves slightly damaged from.....Rs. 1-0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Dress Hats, white Hats, Fawn Hats...	Rs. 8-8	to	14-0
Felt Hats an endless variety	3-8	to	8-8
Air Chamber Helmets	10-0	to	15-0
Pugrees from	2-8	to	10-8

A Liberal Discount allowed to purchasers for charitable purposes.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Horn Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Sun Shades; Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers can also be obtained.

Rooms for Gentlemen only. Sundays open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NOTICES.

KOUSANIC TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIC TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanic Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy.....Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy " 22 "
No. 11, Meadow Street. H. A. L. BERENS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital		£250,000	0 0
Reserved Fund ...	£222,346 10 11		
Suspense Accounts	93,514 10 1		
	315,861	1	0
Total Accumulated Funds	2,510,139	0	0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments	652,127	11	10
FIRE BUSINESS.			
The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to		£240,783	9 10
During the year 1866 the			
Premiums amounted to £336,011 8 0			
Deducting Re-Insurances 55,467 17 8			
The Nett Premiums are		280,543	10 4
Exhibiting an Increase of		£39,760	0 6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to		£190,192	6 4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILLIAMSON & Co., GENERAL COMMISSION, COMMISSION, HOUSE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS REGISTRY AGENTS.—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION:—Port and Sherry Wines—Almond Soap—Scents—Hair brushes—Cod Liver Oil—Capsules—a Four Wheeled Dog Cart, with fast trotting Horse and Harness, complete—a Double Seated Phaeton—New and Second-hand Furniture, &c., &c.

TO BE LET, several Houses at Mazagon, Nesbit Lane, Tardeo—Grant Road—also Apartments, Rooms, and Godowns in the Fort.

GOOD SERVANTS of all description can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Arrangements have been made for HAIR-CUTTING and SHAMPOOING, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. at the above Establishment. For particulars apply to

WILLIAMSON & Co.,
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

It being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.

J. C. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

G. FLEITSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.

R. O. SAWERS,
For the National Bank of India, Limited.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.
TRADE (The Elephaut) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them:—

Virginia Shag Tobacco.		Havana Tobacco.	
" Birdseye "		Persian "	
" Cut Cavendish.		Latakiah "	
" Returns Tobacco.		Oronoco "	
York Birdseye "		Imperial "	
Carolina Rose. "		Smoking Mixture.	

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
BOMBAY—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
KURRACHEE—Messrs. McIver & Co.
MADRAS—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
COLOMBO, CEYLON—Messrs. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
And Gladstone, Wylie & Co.

And Sold Retail by the principal Storekeepers and Dealers in India, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan, and throughout the world.

Manufactory—Hugh Street, Borough, London.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of shs.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
1,16,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
20,00,000	1,000	1,000	5 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	To p ct dis
1,000,000	250	250	....	Bombay Prs. Bank	99 per sh.
2,500,000	100	100	20	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers' Banking Company ...	99 per share.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share.
400,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	150 per share
800,000	200	2	....	China Bank ...	18 per share.
750,000	250	125	....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	31 ex-div
1,200,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	....	Indian Reform London & China	15 p share.
2,750,000	100	100	13	Madras Bank ...	87 p. p.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India ...	112 per sh.
1,500,000	750	300	10	Oriental Bank ...	40 p. c. ex-d
600,000	500	200	....	Royal Bank ...	61 per sh ex
....	250	100	....	Oriental Bank ...	70 p. c. ex-d.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	42 per sh
500,000	100	100	....	Financial Assn. of India and China	55 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,400 p. sh.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p. a	Elphinstone Land Co.	435 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do. ...	40 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Prove Land Co. ...	107 p. s.
110,000	2,000	200	....	Hornby Land Investment Co.	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	500	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	420 p. sh.
....	2,500	1,150	12 p. a	Port Canning ...	170 per share
2,120,000	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria Dock Land Co.	1,040 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	223 per sh.
	£20	all	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	
	£10	£7	5 p ct	Do.	No quotations.
	£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Company	

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	2,000	....	Bombay Ship Co. ...	1,400
500,000	5,000	2,000	25	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
50,000	1,000	1,000	....	Bombay Dockyard Shipping Co. ...	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ...	750.
750,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princess Steam Ship Co	
150,000	500	500	....	Virgin Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
....	1,000	....	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	
....	....	1,000	....	Western India Steam Co ...	No quotations.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	Rs. 11 9 164.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	Rs. 11 14 to 11 15 164.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼ to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99¼.
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¼.
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¼.
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China ...	Pomaai ...	716 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight ...	2|3.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	...	... 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	...	... 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ...	...	... 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	...	... 10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Secs.	Rs.	Transfer Loans ...	...	...Rs. 88¾
" " Secs.	"	Loan 1832-33 ...	...	... 92
" " Co.'s	"	1835-36 ...	...	
" " "	"	1844-45 ...	...	} 87
" " "	"	1854-55 ...	...	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57 ...	...	... 104¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		...	...	... 102
Five and a half per cent.		...	...	... 109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	... ...	...Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	... ...	... " 10-4
Spanish Dollars	... ...	... " 225
Carolus ...	... ...	... " 226
Mexican Dollars	... ...	... " 210
German Crowns	... ...	... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces	... ...	... " 208
Bar Silver ...	... ...	... " 1-8-9
Gold Leaf ...	... ...	... " 4-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... ...	... " 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH MAY.

	OLD PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	225 to 230
Dholleras	180 to 190
Broomuggur	
Oomrawutee	145 to 150
Aboitz	
Comptah	190 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawutee	225 to 230
Broach	
Khandeish	220 to 225
Barsee	
Dholleras	230 to 235
Bloowuggur	
Hingunghaut	236 to 240
Broach	252 to 255
Veerawul	205 to 215
Vingorla	228 to 232
Comptah	240 to 242
Dharwar Sawginned	255 to 260

Ready Sales.....800 Candies.
For Future Delivery...300 "
Market active—Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Hendley, Surgeon J., 7th Royal Fusiliers, for appearing before a Medical Board.
Roberts, Lieutenant W. E., 7th Fusiliers, on leave, from Sangor.
Wilson, Colonel C., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 15.

Webb, Lieutenant W. H., 103d Foot, to rejoin, via Poona.
Hobson, Lieutenant H. A., Quarter Master 22nd Regiment, N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Griffin, Staff Surgeon M. J., Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta.
Mills, Lieutenant T. A., 1st Battalion the Royal Regiment, to join, via Cannanore.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 14th May, 1867.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 11th May :—
Major W. Bannerman, Staff Corps.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.			
15 Elizabeth Fry ...	Bentley ...	Liverpool, Jan. 15.
Celestial Empire ...	Purdon ...	Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Oriental ...	Anderson ...	Liverpool, Jan. 11.
Daphne ...	Miles ...	London, Jan. 4.
Manchester (s) ...	Teasdale ...	Mauritius, May 17.
Nadershaw ...	Nacoda ...	Zanzibar, March 28.
Kaynara ...	...	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.		
15 Emeu (s) ...	Hockin ...	China, &c
Prince Llewelyn ...	Davies ...	Havre.
Rulwark ...	Kelly ...	Liverpool.
Arabia (s) ...	Ballantine ...	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Barque *Mahalia Cazebrat*, Nacoda, bound to Colaspurpottam, and Coy Ipotam.
ship *Andromeda*, A. Asplet, bound to Liverpool.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Madras*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

May 29th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

CALENDAR——May, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ... ... 16th, 6h. 43m. P. M.
Last Quarter ... ... 23rd 10h. 15m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Guns.
			h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m.	
Thurs.	16	Day dawns at 4-47 A. M.	5 27	6 21	9 58	9 57	
Fri.	17	Mars sets at 11-45 P. M.	5 26	6 26	10 17	10 36	
Sat.	18	Full Moon—Saturn 1° 56' S. of Moon at 4-19 A. M.	5 26	6 21	10 54	11 11	
Sun.	19	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 25	6 27	11 28	11 45	
Mon.	20	Jupiter rises at 9-37 A. M.	5 25	6 27	—	0 3	
Tues	21	Sun enters Gemini at 6-40 P. M.	5 24	6 28	0 29	0 37	
Wed	22	Duration of night 10-7m.	5 24	6 28	0 54	1 12	

14th May, 1867, Time 8h. 30m. P.M.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Post Edition...	Rs. 25	4 per Annum (in Advance).
"	" 2	8 per Month.
Town Edition	" 20	0 per Annum (in Advance).
"	" 2	0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under...	...Rs.	4	0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ...	... "	0	6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, passengers and cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay ...	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta ...	1 and 15
" Carwar ...	2 " 16	" Bimlipatam ...	4 " 18
" Narakel ...	3 " 19	" Vizagapatam ...	6 " 18
" Tuticorin ...	5 " 20	" Cocanada ...	9 " 19
" Colombo ...	21	" Madras ...	10 " 24
" Galle ...		" Negapatam ...	11 " 25
" Negombo ...	19 and 24	" Galle ...	14
" Madras ...	15 " 30	" Colombo ...	28
" Cocanada ...	17 " 2	" Tuticorin ...	29
" Vizagapatam ...	18 " 3	" Narakel ...	31 and 1
" Bimlipatam ...	18 " 3	" Carwar ...	19 " 4
Arrive Calcutta ...	29 " 5	Arrive Bombay ...	30 "

The Steam Ship *Chusan*, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. McCorkindale, will be despatched as above, on the 1st June, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz, from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchange passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIGRAM OR BROUGHAM.—WANTED a light but strong SECOND HAND BROUGHAM or SHIGRAM. Address stating price and place where it can be inspected "B. B." care of Publisher.

FOR SALE.—The large RANGE of BUILDINGS comprising upwards of 1,900 square yards recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey and Co. situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

Apply to the Indiapator Financial Association of India and China (Limited)

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the offices of the Company in Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of June 1867 at 3 in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Manager.

NOTICE.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION (in Liquidation).—The undersigned will grant Certificates of Indebtedness to all Creditors of the Bombay Agency who prove their claims on or before the 1st June next. After that date proof of claims must be made in London.

JAMES GREIG,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

24, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th May 1867.

FRESH STORES, from CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and GILLON & Co—Younger's Beer in good order.

A few M. M. Aprons R. A. and mark M. Jewels, Irish Constitutions, R. A. Regulations, Masonic Songs and Odes, by Bro. C. H. Cowie. Orders for Miscellaneous goods attended to carefully and promptly.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow,
DWYER & Co.,
No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to inform their friends that a Catalogue of their extensive Library of Books is in active preparation :—It will consist of a detailed title of nearly 5,000 Works in every branch of Literature.

The names of those desirous that the Catalogue should be sent them will be registered.

There are at present available a Catalogue of cheap Publications of a large selection of recent valuable works.

List of Weale's Valuable Series of Books.

List of Medical Books now in stock.

The above may be had on application postage free.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 7½ per cent. (seven and a half per cent.) will be paid on and after the 1st June next to all Indian Creditors on this Estate who have signed the Trust Deed and who have rendered their claims to the Trustees on or before this date, in terms of the advertisement of the 11th April last, provided all such claims have been admitted by the Trustees and are verified by affidavit of the Creditors before the aforesaid 1st June.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.

LOST a Deed of a House situate at Church Street in Mazagaon, belonging to my late Father Pedro De Costa assessed under No. 38, and standing on the name of the said Pedro De Costa. Also, a Deed of a House No. 29, situate at Church Street in Mazagaon, standing in my own name; both of these Houses are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 207 and 276, and assessed under Nos. 38 and 29. All persons purchasing the same or advancing money by way of mortgage, or dealing in any way whatsoever with the said Deeds, such persons will do so at their own risk and peril, and any person or persons who shall have any claim on the said Deeds or on the said Houses, by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise should come forward and prove his, her or their claims within 14 days from this date at my house, No. 29, in the said Street, as I have sold both the above Houses by Public Auction through Messrs. Bennett and Co. on Monday, the 6th May, 1867, to Mr. A. C. Costa and Mr. J. De Gouveia, and I further inform the public that on the 11th instant I made a declaration on oath before R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and one of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, stating that I have lost both the above Deeds.

CONSTANCIO DE COSTA.

HENRY'S RIFLES.—Under instructions to close the consignment, the following are to be disposed of at the English cost price.

A Plain Military Pattern Patent Rifle in case with fittings complete, with extra apparatus. No. 1,129 .529-1.45	Rs.	291
Plain Military Pattern Patent Rifles with scroll Guards and front wind sights with extra apparatus Nos. 1,153 and 1,154 £17-11	Rs.	176
Best Double Rifle, 17 guage 28 inch barrel, in case with fittings complete and outside leather cover for case, and shell mould, No. 561 £51-15	Rs.	518
Best Single Patent Rifles (Sporting pattern) with Newton's back and front sights, in best case with fittings complete and extra apparatus Nos. 895 and 956 £38	Rs.	380
Best Single Patent Rifles (Sporting pattern) with vernier back sight and boat front wind sight, in case with fittings complete and extra apparatus Nos. 781 and 1,051 £36-2	Rs.	361
Single Patent Rifle 32 guage with small bore barrel fitted to same stock for match shooting, flanged back sight and front wind sight with extra apparatus No. 366 £32-15	Rs.	328

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1867.

So far as outward appearance goes the Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for 1866 is worthy to be ranked with the elegant Christians annuals and other gift books that are now so numerously produced for the adornment of the drawing-room tables of polite society. No one would suppose that the Municipality which could put forth such a report is in a state of chronic insolvency; and indeed, as some zealous Justices may be already indignant at what they regard as a wasteful expenditure of public money on green cloth bindings and lithographs by Day and Son, it is necessary to state, in defence of the Municipal Commissioner, that the whole cost of what may be called the "extras" in the book has been paid for by Mr. Crawford himself and by Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer. The object of these two devoted public servants seems to have been to prepare a work that should be at once a picturesque and an enduring record of various local customs and manners of this Presidency closely affecting the health and comfort of the population; and whoever is not afflicted with a squeamish stomach will be greatly interested in the minute and carefully written descriptions and the very suggestive illustrations of the mode in which meat is prepared for the table in Bombay. Mr. Crawford tells us that "on an average, "1015 sheep and goats are killed every night "for the Bombay market. Of these, about 200 "are good sheep for European consumption. "These are killed between 5 and 9 o'clock P. M., "are very carefully dressed, and hung till the "next morning. As a general rule the mutton for the European table is excellent, and "varies but very slightly in price, being about "6 annas per lb. If a European table is supplied with bad meat, it is either because the "butler has been idle and late in market, or "because he has attempted to palm off on his "master what is termed 'country' mutton. "Families will find it wisest to keep to one "butcher, and have a butcher's book, as at "home. No belief should be placed in the reports that the best joints are sold by auction." It is comforting to know that the natives who eat meat do not enter into competition with Europeans; for they "like to have "their mutton as fresh and *soft* as possible. "If the meat is kept as Europeans require "it, they call it *stale*. They moreover imagine "that when eaten fresh the meat contains more "nourishment, and is more easily digested "than if kept for a few hours." May this difference of opinion long continue; for it alone enables us to procure good animal food at moderate prices. We further learn that "about 75 "head of horned cattle are killed every night—"including several buffaloes. Most of the buf-"falo meat goes to the shipping, and," says Mr. Crawford, "contrary I believe to general "ideas on the subject, is usually excellent, fat, "and nourishing. The beef Moolah receives "one anna for each cow or buffalo. These huge "animals are despatched with marvellous dex-"terity and rapidity. The process is infinitely "more humane than that practised in England. "It is performed by one sweep across the throat "by a very long sharp knife, and I have never "seen a struggle after it." We have quoted this graphic passage of the report—which in the original is rendered even more effective by a spirited sketch of a slaughter-house, in which several cows are lying on their backs with their throats cut and their tongues hanging out—in order to show with what earnestness and unceasing attention to details Mr. Crawford performs duties, even down to that of superintending the slaughtering of sheep and cows for the Bombay market, which daintier men would shrink from as unwholesome and repulsive. Although it is necessary that we should be somewhat ungracious in our criticisms on the financial part of the report, we are ready and anxious to acknowledge what energy and enthusiasm Mr. Crawford has thrown into the work of his office. His successes—of which none is more remarkable or more advantageous to the town than the establishment of the new markets—have been gained in spite of difficulties that would have overwhelmed men gifted with less courage and determination of purpose; and the general improvement which has been effected by Mr. Crawford in every branch of the Municipal administration deserves our warmest praise.

But Mr. Crawford's weak point is his looseness in matters of finance. He is always living beyond his means, always in debt; and he has never yet, it would seem, succeeded in ascertaining to his own satisfaction, much less in stating for the information of the Bench of Justices what is the real financial position of the Municipality. It will be said that it is the business of the Bench to control the Commissioner in these matters; and that it neglects its duty in not requiring him to prepare definite accounts before granting him the ways and means for each financial year; and no doubt the intention of the framers of the new Municipal constitution proposed to place an effective check on any extravagant tendencies of the Commissioner by compelling him to bring forward a Budget every year and to obtain the sanction of the Bench to annual grants for defraying expenditure which he is bound to classify under certain specified heads. But the late publication of this very report shows how powerless this supposed check really is, and that for all practical purposes Mr. Crawford is perfectly uncontrolled in the expenditure of the Municipal revenue by the corporation which is appointed to guard the interests of the ratepayers. It is obvious that the Justices could not form any sound opinion on the Budget of 1867 until they knew what had been done in 1866. But according to the Municipal Act, which Mr. Crawford declared he would have amended in this respect before the next Budget was produced, it was necessary to vote the rates and taxes in October before the Report for the year was ready. At the meeting in October several Justices protested against passing votes in the dark, and Mr. Crawford distinctly promised that, if the ways and means were voted, the distribution of the funds thus obtained should be postponed until the Bench had had an opportunity of seeing the accounts for 1866. His Report, he pledged himself, would be ready and in the hands of the Justices in January 1867. These assurances quieted the opposition; the rates and taxes were voted, and the Bench adjourned till some day in November. Strange to say, at the next meeting not a word more was said about the accounts for 1866, but the items of expenditure proposed by the Commissioner were voted one by one till the whole Budget was passed; and now, six months after the estimates of Mr. Crawford have been sanctioned by the Bench, the accounts for 1866 are at last published. We could readily have dispensed with a few of the illustrations representing slaughter-houses and hallalcores and catgut-makers, for the sake of ascertaining in time what had been the real working of the Municipal Government in 1866. But this information was withheld; and, though the Bench failed of its duty in not insisting on the production of the accounts of 1866, Mr. Crawford can have no excuse to offer for his urgency in pressing the Bench to adopt his estimates at a time when he knew that the Justices could not understand whether they had been well or badly framed. Now that the accounts are published, we find that the Commissioner has done the most outrageous things on his own responsibility. The estimated income for 1866 was Rs 25,08,400, the estimated expenditure Rs. 24,59,583. The receipts exceeded the estimate by four lacs, and Mr. Crawford, instead of showing a surplus, declares that he spent five lacs more than the amount sanctioned by the Bench. One lac of this extra expenditure is charged to conveyance of town sweepings; the rest of the money went mainly to the Engineer's establishment, and Mr. Crawford's explanation of the way in which he dealt with this excess of income is amusing. He says:—"I suggested that 'so much may be "cut-off from the item 'Road and other repairs' "as will bring the current expenditure within "what may be decided upon as the *estimated "income* of 1866. This was generally agreed "to, and accordingly the Roads item was left to "the last, when, there being only Rs. 3,60,000 "left, it was placed at my disposal, on the un-"derstanding that in the event of the income "exceeding the estimate I was at liberty to "exceed the grant for this item. The income "did considerably exceed the estimate. I ac-"cordingly spent all I could upon roads, viz., "road repairs Rs. 3,98,261; rolling and "watering Rs. 1,47,541." In other words, the control of the Bench over the expenditure is such an arrant mockery, that there is nothing to prevent the Commissioner form exceeding one of his estimates by a couple of lacs or so at his pleasure.

We can hardly wonder that the Justices are bewildered by such accounts as Mr. Crawford chooses to place before them. Time after time we have been told that the Municipality is insolvent; and we have lately seen that there is no assignable limit to the complacency with which careless members of Council will introduce and pass laws imposing fresh municipal taxes to supply a deficiency the existence of which they take on hearsay. Mr. Ellis made Mr. Crawford a present the other day of a fifth quarter's rates in 1867, or say five lacs of rupees, which will be taken out of the pockets of the unlucky ratepayers; the Municipal Licence Tax has been made more rigorous and far-reaching; and the insatiable Commissioner, who is eager to take money from every one but the owners of house property, is now clamouring for the revival of the Town duties. Yet at the same time Mr. Crawford calmly tells us—"we have been too "much in the habit of supposing that our An-"nual Income is insufficient, or barely sufficient for our ordinary current expenditure. "*Such a view it must be evident is far from "being correct. For all our ordinary requirements our income is sufficient, but "for any extraordinary improvements extraordinary or special means must be found.*" Well, if this plain statement be accurate, whence arises the necessity for fresh taxation, and what becomes of Mr. Ellis's fine platitudes in the Legislative Council about the immorality of borrowing money to meet current expenditure? It is clear, by Mr. Crawford's own confession, that the Municipality has no need to do anything more than raise a loan to cover such extraordinary expenditure as may be sanctioned by the Bench. We think that Mr. Crawford owes an explanation to the Bench of his reasons for not making this statement before, and that the Justices will show themselves to be utterly devoid of public spirit and quite regardless of the interests of the community if they do not now insist on revising the Budget for 1867 by the aid of the light thrown upon it by the Commissioner's Report for 1866.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

By the arrival, yesterday, of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's ship *Nadershaw*, from Zanzibar March 28th, we are placed in possession of information of so circumstantial a character, as to leave no further reason to doubt the truth of the story told by the Johanna man, Moosa, as to the death of Dr. Livingstone:—It would seem that the whole of the men belonging to the Marine Battalion were sent back to Zanzibar by the Doctor, at least one month before his death in consequence of their being unable to continue the journey. The bavilder of the party died of diarrhœa before he could reach Zanzibar.

It would appear that nearly the whole of the Johanna men, who accompanied the doctor for the purpose of carrying his baggage, have returned to Keelwa, and have been submitted to a searching investigation as to the circumstances attending the murder. From their statements we gather that Dr. Livingstone had stopped, for a short time at a village, named Gomani, when, upon his giving instructions to prepare for journeying onward on the following morning, he was informed that the Mufati men (a wild tribe) were out, and that they were a most revengeful race, and would probably attack the travellers. The doctor seems unfortunately to have set out on his journey, despite this warning, and crossed a river near Gomani in canoes. Soon after landing he was attacked by three Mufati men, two of whom he shot, but the third crawled behind him and cut him down with a hatchet, upon which the whole of the Johanna men fled and returned to the village of Gomani, not, however, before Moosa had shot the murderer of his master. Upon reaching Gomani, they reported the circumstances detailed above; and on the following day returned to the spot with a large party of villagers, when they found their unfortunate master lying where they had seen him fall, but stripped of his clothing and robbed of everything he possessed. They state that they scratched a large hole in the ground with their hands, and buried their late master therein.

Upon the return of the men to Keelwa, Dr. Seeward, who had gone to Keelwa, in H. M. S. *Wasp*, for the purpose of interrogating the men, sent them on to Johanna, their native village, where they were again strictly questioned by Mr. Sundley, Consul at Johanna, when they adhered to their original statement, and stated further, in reply to the question as to whether they were willing to proceed to the interior for the purpose of pointing out the spot, that it would be quite impossible to find the place, as there was no tree or mark of any kind for miles around, that the place was a great desert—"like a vast sea."

The men have also described the track of the grea traveller, most accurately to Dr. Kirk,—a most intimate friend and fellow traveller of Dr. Livingstone's—to whom the latter seems to have communicated his route before leaving Zanzibar. Dr. Seward spared no efforts or expense at Keelwa to ascertain the truth, before sending the men on to Johanna, where they received their pay from the Consul from the date of their engagement with Livingstone to their return to Keelwa. We believe that a detailed account of the above was recently forwarded to the Home Government as well as to the Government of Bombay by Dr. Seward.

WE are glad to hear that there has been a fall of rain in the Deccan. On Saturday last there was a tolerably good downpour in the neighbourhood of Mahableshwar, and early on Sunday morning rain more or less fell between Poona and Decksal on the Sholapore road.

A LARGE shikarring party, headed by Major Baigrie, Assistant Adjutant General Mhow Division, have been out into the jungle in that part of the country recently; they have had excellent sport and the latest accounts state that the "bag" consisted of no less than fifteen tigers besides a very large number of other heads of high game. The present hot season bids fair to be one which will long be marked by sportsmen as of more than ordinary success.

WE have noticed more than once in the Madras papers complaints of the length of time taken in conveying the mails from Bombay to Madras. On making enquiry into the matter we find that the mails are sent by Sattara instead of Sholapore. If sent by the latter route they would reach their destination some thirty hours sooner than by the way they now go. It is only fair to the Bombay postal authorities to say that they are in no way to blame for this delay, as it was long since proposed by Dr. Impey to send them by Sholapore, but the Director General of Post Offices at Calcutta would not sanction this "innovation" on the good old practice.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Oceriand Telegraph.

LONDON, 10TH MAY, NOON.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of the week ..... 73,125 bales
" " Surats..... 24,000 "
" Import of week ..... 53,375 "
" " Surats ..... 6,500 "
" Stock ..... 815,000 "
" " Surats ..... 103,750 "

The Market opens active and advancing.
Fair Dholleras 9¼d.

AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed active and advancing.
Fair Dholleras 9¾d.
The Manchester Market is firm but there is little doing.
7 lbs. Shirtings..... 9s. 6d
8¼ " ..... 11s. 6d.
40's Twist..... 1s. 4½d.

THE GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, 11TH MAY, MORNING.

A despatch of Sir Stafford Northcote's dated May 2nd, relative to the compensation of Indian Officers for the loss of their bonus, instructs Sir John Lawrence to give full effect to the intentions expressed in Earl Cranborne's despatches of the 8th August and 15th December, 1866; it also declares that the restrictions are inconsistent with the instructions contained in these despatches.

THE LUXEMBURG TREATY.

LONDON, 11TH MAY.

President Johnson has ordered the writ of *habeus corpus* issued by the Virginia Court on Mr. Jefferson Davis to be obeyed.

Forty guineas insurance premium has been paid upon the ship *Collerhoo* from Bombay.

The Luxemburg treaty was signed by the respective powers to-day and is to be ratified within four weeks, when Prussia shall have evacuated the fortress, the stores and materials being previously removed.

THE REFORM BILL.

LONDON, 14TH MAY.

The Richmond (Virginia) Court has bailed Mr. Jefferson Davis.

The Supreme Court has dismissed the appeals of the States of Georgia and Mississippi (against the Reconstruction Act).

The lodger franchise, ten pounds yearly rental and twelve months residence, has been adopted by the Derby Government.

The Marquis de Moustier has announced the stipulations of the Luxemburg treaty.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 14TH MAY.

ARRIVED steamer *Ottawa* from Hongkong 29th April; Singapore and Penang 9th May.

From Japan the news is that the Tycoon has declared his intention to carry out the treaties with various nations to the fullest extent. A diplomatic interview in relation thereto between the Japanese Government and the representatives of foreign Powers will shortly take place.

The China news state that Sir Robert Alcock is about to pay an official visit to the treaty ports and Hongkong.

Correspondence has been opened between the Representatives of the treaty powers and the Chinese Government with the view of placing the pilotage at the open ports under direction of imperial customs.

A band of Nienfei 5000 in number, are prowling about King Kiang.

Advices from Hankow report the Nienfei within sight of that city. They have gained some success over a portion of the imperial army.

It is stated that three new ports, namely Nanking, Kingchow and Winchow will be opened to foreign trade.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 29TH APRIL.

OPIUM—		
Malwa ...	dlrs.	723 per chest.
Patna ...	"	598 "
Benares ...	"	565 "
EXCHANGE—On London—		
Bank Bills, four months' sight...		4s. 5½d.
Private Bills ...		4s. 6¼d.
On India ...		Rs. 218½

Indian Cotton 18 to 24 dlrs. per picul.
Rice Rangoon 1 dlr. 70 cent to 1 dlr. 90 cent per picul.
Tendency downwards.
Steamer *Behar* arrived from Bombay on 19th.

SHANGHAI, 25TH APRIL.

OPIUM—		
Malwa ...	taels	545 per chest. no buyers.
Patna new ...	"	455 "
" old ...	"	445 "
EXCHANGE—On London—		
Bank Bills four months' sight...		6s. 0¼d.
Private Bills ...		6s. 0¼d.
On India ...		Rs. 207 nominally

BOMBAY.

MR. J. S. WHITE, Barrister-at-Law and Legal Remembrancer to Government is expected here by the first mail in June next.

THE business transacted yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court possessed no public interest.

YESTERDAY being the last and chief day of the Mahomedan festival of the Mohurrum, the usual scenes of folly were witnessed on the beach at Back Bay, and in the neighbourhood of the Marine Lines. But, what is of chief importance to those who are neither Sunis nor Shias, public order was very well preserved, and the police had no occasion to interfere in any affairs of consequence.

THE COTTON DEPARTMENT OF BOMBAY.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th May, 1867.

Letter from the Acting Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, No. 155, dated 13th April, 1867, with accompaniments—Submitting the Annual Report of his Department for the past year (1866).

RESOLUTION.—The financial condition of the fund requires the first consideration. During the year under report 9,39,679½ bales were exported from the Presidency. A sum of Rs. 1,83,858 was realized from fees and other sources. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,18,052, thus showing a deficit on the year's operations of Rs. 34,194.

2. A Cotton Commission having been recently appointed for the Central Provinces and the Berars, and an application for a pecuniary contribution towards defraying the cost of this newly established Department having been received, it becomes necessary to consider how the requisite funds can be obtained to meet this extra expenditure and to provide for the existing deficit. It is clear that as a large quantity of the cotton on which duties are levied in Bombay is produced in those Provinces the application for pecuniary aid is reasonable. It is equally clear that the commerce of Bombay is as much concer

with an expression of our heartfelt respect and esteem for your high and noble character.

While we feel proud that you have been selected to become a member of the Government of this Presidency we cannot but regret your departure from among us.

This regret is enhanced when we reflect on the numerous improvements which have been introduced into the administration of this Province since you became its Commissioner.

You have especially earned the liveliest gratitude of the people of Sind for the marked improvement in the administration of justice, the reform of the lower Courts, the organisation of the revenue settlement on a sound basis, the opening up of waste lands to cultivation, the abolition of oppressive agricultural taxes, the vigorous prosecution of important Public Works, the introduction of wholesale reforms in the Telegraph Department, unimproved state of roads and canals, giving prosperity alike to the people and the State, the introduction of the Sind Paper Currency, and the promotion of education by the establishment of a higher class of schools throughout the country. All these testify emphatically by their results to the fostering hand of a wise and beneficent ruler.

It has been your privilege to have administered the affairs of this Province in a time of peace, but we feel assured that had disturbances threatened our Frontier, they would have been met by the same energy—the same forethought—and the same success which have so happily distinguished your more peaceful labours.

Not amongst the least of the merits of your Government has been your constant desire to improve the condition of the people committed to your charge; you have identified yourself with their interests, and their prosperity has been your greatest satisfaction.

In commemoration of these feelings of good-will towards us, and by us towards you, we ask your permission to place a portrait of yourself in the Prere Hall.—We beg to remain, Sir, your faithful servants,

(Signed) Naomull Hoteechund, C. S. I.
Jehangeerjee Jamsetjee,
Shaik Abdool Guffoor,
Khemdass Narayendass,
Byramjee Merwanjee,
Chagla Datoo,
Muggun Mookie,
Dewanwall Faqueer.

Mr. Mansfield replied to the following effect:—

That the Municipal Commissioners' proceedings had taken him by surprise; the address was unexpected, and rendered him, he felt, greater honour than he deserved. However he was pleased to find that his efforts for the welfare and advancement of the people and the country had been favourably appreciated, and he could assure the Commissioners that in all he did, or attempted, he was animated solely by a desire to do his duty. In turning their attention to the town he was glad to be able to say that the Municipality had made good progress during the last 3 years, and was now, he believed, in a flourishing condition. Much however remained to be done, but he considered that, he generally, the Kurrachee Municipality contrasted favourably with others, and appeared as an example to be followed by other towns. In respect to the last paragraph of their address all that he could say was that if it pleased them he would be glad to accede to their wishes.—(Great applause.)

The Commissioners then withdrew.

To the foregoing we can only add, that we were much gratified on learning that the native Municipal Commissioners who are the representatives of ninety-nine hundredths of the population, were not prompted by any one in office to get up the little, but affecting, demonstration they have made of their affection for one who has ruled over them during the past five years with so much leniency and yet with so much benefit as has Mr. Mansfield. We cordially endorse the address, and as a farewell, wish Mr. Mansfield, who is yet in the prime of life a long and brilliant career in the service of his country.

THE LAST FRONTIER DIFFICULTY.

(*From the Lahore Chronicle.*)

FROM official correspondence which we have seen, it appears that when the Hussun-kheyl became convinced that Government, beyond all doubt, would require their submission, they showed symptoms of giving way,—and finally submitted unconditionally to the terms imposed on them and signed the agreement of which we annex a copy; it is very similar to their comrades of 15th November, 1853. On the evening of the 8th April the elders of the tribe waited on Major Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawur Division, and the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Kohat, and formally repeated their submission, then threw their turbans on the ground, signed the treaty, and begged for pardon. They were graciously informed that subject to their good behaviour in the interim, and to their having promptly adjusted old outstanding claims against them no more would be said of the Rs. 2,000 for twelvemonth, and should they give no further trouble (and the Commissioner believes they will not) as they have suffered severe loss during the late blockade, the Commissioner opines that the fine may be excused.

The Commissioner's policy in dealing with these people has been firmness on the one hand, and on the other employing every effort which would tend to a peaceful adjustment of a long-standing and complicated dispute.

The Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Kohat have been thanked for the patience and forbearance they have displayed and Lieut. Cavagnari in his dealings with the Hussunkheyls, has displayed conspicuous good sense, temper and judgment. General Wilde, Commanding Punjaub Frontier, and General Haly, [illegible] co-operated very heartily in the [illegible] plan.

[illegible] Secretary to Government to [illegible] conveys the cordial thanks of [illegible] re officers who have, by their [illegible]forts, conduced to the peaceable [illegible]w effected with the Hussun-kheyl.

[illegible] a copy of the agreement entered into [illegible]or F. R. Pollock, Commissioner, [illegible] Division, and the Mulliks of Janakhor, [illegible] Khundao, Khundur, Jurooma, and Moosa-

"THE AGREEMENT.

[illegible]ereas we, the undersigned, in consequence [illegible] having retracted from our agreement [illegible]s the Kohat Pass dispute, between the [illegible]l and Guddia-kheyl, and for subse-[illegible]have been blockaded and excluded [illegible]rritory, we now repent of our evil [illegible]se to pay, if Government so de-[illegible] of rupees two thousand, and to [illegible]e commission of crimes in [illegible]fully adhere to the agreement entered into by our tribe on the 15th November, 1853.

2. Whereas the Guddia-kheyl have taken refuge with our tribe, we agree to either arrange their dispute with the Bolakee-kheyl, according to the wishes of Government, or that the Guddia-kheyl shall adhere to the agreement made at Kohat, or else we shall expel them from our tribe, and afford them no further protection.

3. We agree to restore all stolen property proved to be now in our country, and we bind ourselves to adjust in the usual manner, all cases between our tribe and British subjects.

4. As sureties for our good faith in the above agreement, we leave the undermentioned members of our tribe as hostages with the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, so long as Government demand their retention:—Mullik Adil Beg, Mullik Moola Khoodad, Mullik Ursilla, Mullik Payon, Mullik Ujjul.

The hostages to be relieved every three months, by the same number, and approved of by Government."

Here, in the original Persian document, followed the signatures of all the Hussun-kheyl, Alleekheyl, and Guddia-kheyl Mulliks as contracting parties, and of the Jowakee elders as witnesses.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE KING OF BURMAH.

(*From a Correspondent of the Friend of India.*)

MANDELAY, April 12.

ALL the journals in India are in favour of annexing this country to the British empire in the East, because the King of Burmah refused to enter into a new treaty. Certain articles of the proposed Treaty did not exactly suit the king nor his advisers, and had one of the articles been properly framed it would certainly have met the sanction of the Burmese Government. This article was with reference to reducing the import and export duties on the frontier to 5 per cent. This was agreed to. But this was to be tied up with a request from the British Government that a British officer should be stationed at Minhla to see this provision strictly carried into force. Why not so have worded and made it less humiliating? Could it not just as well have been said "that at the request of the king of Burmah a British officer shall be placed at Minhla, &c." Again the British Government required that the agent here should try all cases in which foreigners were interested. The Government here required an equivalent. They wanted an agent in Rangoon to try all cases in which the subjects of his Majesty were interested. On these two points was the split. As to monopolies every nation has a right to frame its own laws and regulations. In British Burmah have you not monopolies? For instance no opium is allowed to be imported except by the Government, for local consumption. Is this not a monopoly? Again, you sell the right to sell by retail *intoxicating liquors*, but you make a move so that the farmer *must* purchase his liquor from the man to whom you have licensed to manufacture! If the farmer can purchase the drug cheaper from any other source why not let him? No, if you did, you would not get that heavy license duty to manufacture that intoxicating drug. Turn and twist it whichever way you will, it is all monopoly.

I am sorry to find that the whole of the Indian journals have been misled as to the state of the country and people, and I must emphatically deny that the latter desires our *mild* rule of *heavy* taxation. There are one or two *agitators* here who have not been able to do as they wish, and these are the men who are daily striving to sow discord amongst the people. They get hold of a *Times* or a *Gazette* and interpret it which way they will to suit their convenience, holding out threats that the Kullas (foreigners) are coming to take the country, we are arming below, and so on. There are three French adventurers who are continually speaking ill of the king, for no other earthly reason than because he does not require their services. He has had one Frenchman, a drunken, low fellow, for years. He would have been discharged long ago, but through the intercession of the late heir-apparent he was retained in his employment.

I am fully aware that there is a great deal of bribery, corruption, and oppression being carried on throughout the country. This is not known to the king. Whenever anything of this sort comes to his knowledge, woe be to the offender, but what can his Majesty do when his own ministers or servants dare not speak the truth before him? However, with a press and the telegraph about to be constructed to Thayetmyo, I trust Burmah Proper will see more prosperous days than she has ever witnessed. I wrote to you some time ago about the Yaw Atwin Won. That letter was translated by two persons and on inquiry his Majesty found the allegatians therein contained correct and had the gentleman at once turned out of office with disgrace. Since the rebellion he has, through the intercession of one of the Queens, been put in a minor office, and is again playing his old tricks. It is in the mouth of every one—"he is the curse and ruin of the country." My firm opinion is that he will eventually aspire to a higher standard than he formerly held, which will be no less than the crown and sceptre of Upper Burmah.

A more good-hearted, kind, generous and affable man than the king of Burmah does not exist. I make no exception even of the Frys and Howards, but I must frankly admit that there are one or two who are continually spoiling any good intentions which his Majesty may be inclined for. I would wish more particularly to allude to a Goanese (formerly a cook or a butler) a man without the slightest education, for he can neither read nor write, and yet for a fee or a commission he will do his best to humbug, and is continually poking his nose in things that do not concern him. There is a letter daily expected from the Consular General of France at Calcutta anent the interference of this man with certain property of a widow now in Europe, and who has left an agent here to manage her affairs. The agent asked for his beer. The Goanese replied—"I drank it." For the sake of humanity the king ought to pension this fellow off and let him go about his business, but the best of it is that this illustrious Chevalier (dubbed by the Pope as such) is under the delusion that the king cannot do without him. The Telegraph would have been up to Thayet three years ago, but our noble Chevalier put in a petition for the contract and it was given to him. A Major Barlow was here at the time. The Chevalier tried to sell his contract to the Major but they could not come to terms, and the telegraph was dropped and fell into oblivion.

The only indefatigable officer the king has for the Kullas (foreigners) is the Kullawon, who receives a small pittance of ten per cent in cases tried before him. The fees attached to his office do not average 25 per month yet he is obliged to keep up a very heavy establishment. The 10 per cent. ought to be abolished and pay allowed by the Government equal to his rank and to keep up his dignity amongst the Europeans.

The small-pox has carried off more than ten thousand children and has not abated much up to the present time. There will be no water post this year on account of the epidemic still raging.

ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY INDEBTED TO CRITICISM.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

COLONIAL manners and customs have, from the earliest time, afforded subject for criticism and ridicule, and Anglo Indian society has not escaped the ordeal. The charm of superiority real or imaginary, the idea of being so much more polite and refined than our neighbours, will always secure critics to point out social defects and readers to enjoy their recital. Having exposed the national foibles and vices of the French Italian and other continental peoples, thereby, inferentially establishing the higher culture of Great Britain, it was only natural that English writers should proceed to criticize their countrymen living abroad. And the fate of the expatriated Briton was singularly hard. Under no circumstances was his native land satisfied with his conduct. Adoption of the habits and dress of the nation among whom he chanced to reside was bitterly censured as un-English, an unseemly sacrifice of national dignity and self-respect, tending to lower him to the level of the Hottentot and Bedouin Arab. On the other hand, his rigid observance of the conventionalities and costume of Kent and Yorkshire when traversing the arctic and torrid zones, moved to laughter all classes of home-society. He was either represented attired like a much dancing-master, followed by a poodle, or crossing the Sahara desert muffled to the eyes in furs. Proceeding another step, we find this criticism extended to the colonies, where young societies, neither wholly framed upon home nor continental principles of life and etiquette, were in course of development, under the difficulties and drawbacks incidental to isolation, absence of woman's leavening influence, difference of climate, and the peculiar character of the conquered people. The vein then discovered writing of India, proved inexhaustible. It was like finding a new world peopled by Englishmen dressed in white calico, with large fortunes and larger livers, where everything appeared topsy-turvy. What was wanting in the marvellous was more than compensated for by the ignorance and exaggeration of the writers. Nor can it be denied there was much to excite surprise and comment. The conditions under which Anglo-Indian Society took birth, and continued to exist down to the expiration of a monopoly which closed the country to all save the Company's servants, are without parallel. The marvel, under the circumstances, is that the picture was not blurred by greater flaws and singularities than those which characterized our quondam nabobs and hard drinking pigstickers, extreme illustrations of a class. Any other race, less self reliant and strong in insularity of character, would have been destroyed, demoralized to the level of the surrounding heathen, swept away and absorbed by the simple *vis inertiae* of the conquered millions. Already that fate had overtaken our Portuguese predecessors, and the French were only spared the calamity by the chance of war which drove them from India.

Some needy, half-educated writers, and reckless boy cadets, found themselves landed in this country at a period when single voyages sometimes occupied fourteen months, without possessing the settled principles, religious convictions, and knowledge of social usages which belong to after life passed in a condition of civilization. Around were wealth, temptation, Asiatic idolatry and immorality, unbridled licence, unchecked by home influences and the effect of public opinion. Each individual became a law to himself, and custom unavoidably adapted itself to the requirements of a purely bachelor community. Such was the foundation of Indian society. Later, Englishwomen, ordinarily taken from the last arrived East-Indiaman and without too curious inquiry, carried into the domestic circle fashions savouring little of St. James', but which, in default of better, were received as "the thing." Months afterwards the fashion, in dress or observance reached Patna, and sufficed to charm Mofussil society for a twelvemonth or more. Gentlemen by birth were then content to encounter long journeys to the metropolis to secure brides at the Kidderpore School, or from some chance Company's ship. There was no option in the matter. The choice rested between this and a zenana compound. With no high standards around, by which to contrast their past and present social status, a gradual process of deterioration, the more dangerous that it was unrecognized, ensued throughout all classes of Anglo-Indian society. And it was this ignorance, impatience of the truth, and utter disregard of the opinion of the surrounding people, that retarded improvement long after India had been brought into close contact with European ideas and habits. Conscious of many sterling virtues, combining the warmest and most unselfish hearts with the modest simplicity of children, these old Indians received in a spirit of personal insult, only to be explained by the servile deference of the conquered masses and the isolation of their lives, the strictures of their not always scrupulous satirists. So late as 1856, when society in Bengal had been weeded of most of its oriental weaknesses, it was seriously debated by many officers whether the now lamented Author of *Oakfield*, a palpable exaggeration, ought not to be called out and shot, and if such was then the intolerance of criticism, it may be conceived how ill were received the shafts levelled thirty years before. To be openly laughed at and caricatured before the eyes of the natives, and by their countrymen too—this was intolerable! Thus, to the preceding jealousy of the non-official European, was added and antipathy still extent among the most bigoted civilians. There was no saying what those fellows with their European notions and habits might write in the rascally home papers.

At first, ostrich-like, Indian society sought to evade its pursuers by closing its eyes and ears, for revenged itself, *in quoque* fashion, by pointing to the social rottenness of London and Paris, forgetting the insult to itself which the justification implied. But the arrows of their satirists, contemptible in themselves, like those, Lilliputian ones which transfixed, in clouds the prostrate body of Gulliver, permitted no rest. From anger and recrimination Englishmen and women, living among far away jungle and petty stations, proceeded to examine their free and easy modes of life and discovered to their surprise that neither mosquitoes, prickly heat, punkahs, nor 88 deg. of Farenheit would excuse a something of laxness and something of vulgarity everywhere perceptible. Just at this juncture, too, larger intercourse with England and the introduction into Anglo-Indian society of ladies little disposed to adopt the colonial amenities they had laughed at among the rectories and pleasant homesteads of Worcestershire and Surrey, further tended to help the reform. Open concubinage ceased to be the fashion, it was no longer considered "spirited" to owe a lac of rupees, hookahs disappeared from the drawing room, and nautches, hard-swearing, and drunkenness assumed their proper places and designations.

But whilst admitting the good which Indian society has derived from the dissecting knife of the humourist and satirist, it could not but happen that much has been written both silly and unfounded. Made up to take with the home public, to flatter its vanity at the expense of the Englishman in India, the colours of the picture, like those of Turner, were necessarily startling and over-crowded, thus sacrificing somewhat of truth to effect. Many of the caricatures were drawn so broadly, that none but readers wholly unacquainted with the country could have been misled by them. No allowances were made for the peculiar circumstances under which an essentially bachelor society had grown up in this country, and instead of the comparison lying between the lives of unmarried men in India and those of Europe, a contrast was unfairly drawn between former and the highest social morality. Nevertheless conceding all this, we have no right, in our contempt of the innate vulgarity and *gaucherie* of the experiences of such scribblers as Miss Marryat, to overlook our indebtedness to those who have helped to raise the tone of Anglo-Indian society. No sensible man concerns himself overmuch with the ingredients of the prescription to which he is indebted for recovery. The medicine, if sometimes nauseous, has accomplished its duty, and what further can be required of it?

CURIOSITIES OF INDIAN FINANCE.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

FOR a short time at least, the usually dry and repulsive subject of taxation and finance is invested with a popular interest. No man finds the inspection of his bank book or private accounts a matter of indifference. The study may be disagreeable if the balance is on the wrong side, but it cannot be unattractive. And so it is in some measure, with the accounts of the Government at present. The License-tax has lighted up the hundred and twelve folio pages of tables, which contain the finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India for 1865-66 and 1866-67, prepared for Sir Stafford Northcote's statement to Parliament.

The gross revenue of 1865-66 was the highest India has ever seen, or is likely to see for some time, of £48,935,220. The net revenue actually received in the public treasuries was £40,483,067. What came of the enormous difference of about eight and a half millions sterling? Nearly half a million figures as "drawback" and refunds; more than the third of a million was allowed to district and village officers; the large sum of £1,801,793 was assigned to our feudatories and native pensioners who paid little more than a third of that as tribute, and £5,810,235 was the cost of collecting the revenue and manufacturing salt and opium. Taking the last first, the question arises whether so enormous a percentage is capable of reduction. The collection of the £23,796,085 of land, forest, excise and tribute revenue cost 19·155 per cent. As the collection of tribute involves no expense, the cost was fully 12 per cent. That which is due to forests will improve every year, for the department is new and has yet to bear fruit. But surely such percentages as 11¼ in Oudh and Berar, 24½ in the Central Provinces, 16½ in British Burmah and 5 in Bombay, for collecting the land revenue, are capable of reduction. If in Madras with its ryotwaree the cost is only 8¾ and in the North-West with its periodical assessments is 8¼, it should not be so high as 9¼ in Bengal so much of which is under a permanent settlement. More suggestive of extravagance is the cost of collecting the customs, which is above 9 per cent. In England it is only 3¼ per cent. The collection of the salt and stamp taxes, exclusive of the cost of manufacturing the former, was rather less than 4¼ per cent. each. The stamp revenue at least should be more cheaply raised. In almost every item Bombay figures as the most expensive in administration. The whole charge of every kind for opium is only 22¼ per cent.; excluding the price of the crude drug and manufacture it is but 1¼. The auctioneers who sell it in Calcutta received £2,594 of commission in 1865-66. The allowances to district and village officers are trifling in all the Presidencies except Bombay, where they amount to £347,159.

The pensions and assignments to native nobles, being under treaty, must be continued. But large as the list is, it does not seem to contain the sums given away, in the Punjab for instance, in the shape of rent-free land. And we are not told why "pagoda and mosque allowances" and "religious grants" figure so frequently in the list, notwithstanding the late Act passed to commute all such payments for land to be managed by committees of the worshipping class at the top of the list." Wazeed Ally Shah, ex-king of Oude," figures for £120,000 a year. A little farther on we have £7,206 extra allowances to the Tippoo family, and on turning to the Debt account we find a four per cent. loan of £405,000 created at the public expense for their benefit, and interest to the amount of £16,200 paid. What then are these "stipends and *extra* allowances?" We presume that the Colonial Office will take over the £3,940 of political and local pensions paid in the Straits Settlements. The descendants of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal run away with £147,488, one Furreedoonjah having saddled India with a "second wife" in addition to a "consort." Happy polygamists who have the Indian treasury to look to. The French authorities in Bengal receive £28,625 as compensation for salt formerly supplied to them, and in Pondichery £355 on account of the Arrack Farm in the French Pettah at Masulipatam. It would surely be well to buy off these payments for ever. The ex-Rajah of Coorg receives £3,360 a year in spite of his history.

The Governor General and his Council are entered at £62,488 in 1865-66. The charges for the Governor General's household and tour have risen to £17,831 and £36,044 respectively—sums considerably larger than in Lord Canning's time. But no one will grudge the former, if necessary for the dignified discharge of the social duties of Her Majesty's Viceroy. The latter is part of the price paid for the annual flight to Simla. In Madras the salaries of the Governor and members of Council were £25,600 and the charges for the Governor's household and tour £9,570 and £2,448, in Bombay the similar charges were £21,867, £11,958 and £6,802 respectively besides £1,176 for the Legislative Council. Again Bombay seems to be expensive. The lieutenant Governor of Bengal received £10,000 as salary, £2,186 for his household, and £3,119 for his tours. The Bengal Legislative Council cost £2,264 or £224 for each Act passed—rather heavy a sum for petty measures relating almost exclusively to the municipal affairs of Calcutta, and one of which amended another passed a few weeks before. The Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces received a salary of £10,833, £2,530 for his household and £6,164 for his tour. Is not the last a little too much when Nynee-Tal is taken into consideration? The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab was more modest, receiving £10,000 as salary, only £1,751 for his household and £5,100 as tour charges. The Bengal Board of Revenue absorbed £28,959 for—what? For the work which one of its members, if conscientious, would have supervised far more effectually. The North-West Board, which really does its duty, cost only £17,991—an irresistible argument for reform in Bengal, even if there had been no Famine or Famine Report. The Madras Board, having to do with half the population and area of Bengal, cost nearly as much or £24,526, but Madras has no Commissioners of Divisions. The Bengal High Court swallowed up £131,735; the Madras High Court £47,840; the Bombay High Court £80,008, and the Agra Sudder Court, being about to give up the ghost, was modestly satisfied with £29,631, which litigants, we fear, will pronounce a high price for the sort of justice doled out. The educational, ecclesiastical and medical charges are only to be criticised as too small. They make a million sterling. Red tape, in the shape of stationery and printing cost £192,516, or as much as is spent on the education of the fifty millions of Bengal and Oude. The printing details are such as would excite the pugnacious propensities of economic reformers like General Balfour. We commend to the study of his successor, if there be such in these days, such items as these—£33,268 for printing in the offices of the Government of India; £19,126 in Bengal offices; £24,590 in the North-West; £23,398 in Madras, and £19,113 in Bombay. The expenditure in the smaller provinces is in proportion. Surely a little organization would do the official printing in Calcutta for something less than £92,390 exclusive of paper. The expenses of political establishments were £220,656 for all our agents, state prisoners, and durbar presents throughout India and Asia.

We draw attention to these detailed charges, because, in the absence of a representative taxing assembly, it is right that they should undergo public criticism. The amount contributed by each Government, after paying its local civil expenses, will be seen from this table:—

1865-66.	
Bengal	£10,163,993
N.W. Provinces	3,509,049
Bombay	1,046,468
Punjab	1,57,1,263
Oude	705,181
British Burmah	364,529
Madras	349,756
Berar	188,403
Straits Settlements	78,951
Central Provinces	77,883

These figures represent the true wealth and progress of the various Indian provinces. These are the sums contributed by each towards the imperial charges, the chief of which is the army. Bombay, allowing it the opium revenue, cost £2,869,270 for its army towards which as well as other charges it gave only £1,610,468. Madras was worse, swallowing up £3,341,224 for its army and supplying only £349,736 to meet it. Much of the Bengal surplus belongs to the North-West, for between them they occupy the Gangetic valley, supply the Behar and Benares opium and take or furnish the goods which pass through the Calcutta Customs House. These two alone yield a surplus of 14¼ millions or more than the cost of the whole army in India. If England had never gone farther over the peninsula than up the Gangetic valley to Allahabad, we would have required but a small army and might have received a tribute of ten millions sterling a year.

LIGHT IN RAJPOOTANA.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

THE oldest portion of India has been longest and most neglected. Shut off from great rivers by hills and deserts, off the line of none of the ordinary routes of communication, Rajpootana has generally remained to this day in a state of proud isolation. There the descendants of the early Aryan invaders have found their seats and up to this day the Kshetrya representatives of a race which traces its origin to the sun may be found ruling in cities order than any in Southern Asia. Before Oodeypore, Joudhpore, and Jeypore, stocks ever renewed by the law of adoption, the oldest families of Europe seem *parcenus*. Long did the mountain fastnesses of the Aravulee range, and the trackless deserts on the other side, enable these chiefs to escape or defy the successive invaders who subjugated the rest of India. One of the chiefs can still boast that his house was never so far degraded as to give a daughter to the imperial family of Delhi. The advent of the English saved the Rajpoot nobles from the Mahrattas, and in the course of time the inability of Oodeypore and Joudhpore to ward off the attacks of the lawless Mairs and Bheels, forced us to make Ajmere and Mairwarra British districts. So there, in the very heart of Rajpootana, shut in by Oodeypore, Joudhpore, Jeypore, and Kishengurh, the lamp of English civilisation was lighted by Colonels Dixon and Hall many years ago.

The two invariable sequents of such English progress as is initiated by the soldier, are the missionary and the merchant. To the latter the new districts were denied by their inaccessibility and unattractiveness, but the day is not far distant when a railway, passing from Delhi to the Bombay coast, will open them up to the world. For a long time it seemed as if the missionary, too, would stand aloof. Mairwarra and Ajmere were obscure and all the rest of India was being unveiled. Burmah, the Punjab, Nagpore, and Oudh received successively the attention of the Societies of Great Britain and America—of Baptists, Churchmen, Presbyterians, and Methodists. The events of 1857 led the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which had confined its operations to Africa and China or had given the London Missionary Society some of its best agents, to look at India. Every field seemed occupied except in the feudatory states, and in how few of them were there the most ordinary facilities for the success of a Christian Mission! Cashmere it was to be feared, was the type of the more warlike chiefs of Upper India, and Cashmere had been allowed steadily to exclude the missionary in common with every European, for the greater part of the year. Nothing could be done for the native states, one fourth of all our subjects in India, and they the most degraded and oppressed, would be left without that civilisation, not to say Christianity, which the missionary always takes with him. Fortunately the United Presbyterians found in the little triangle of British Ajmere and Mairwarra—in the diminutive England—in the very heart of dark Rajpootana, a centre within which to lead the once savage Mairs and Bheels towards the Church, while radiating forth the healing influences of Christianity by means of both medical and ordinary missionaries, to the native states around. Only this was wanted to complete the good work begun forty years before, and to supplement the missionary organization of all India. Parcelled out into vast parishes, equal to provinces as large as England, the Peninsula of India has been taken possession of by all the aggressive churches of Christendom.

Not till 1860 did the Rev. W. Shoolbred, M. A., enter Mairwarra, the "mountain" (Meru) country. Colleagues of the same highly educated and zealous stamp have followed him till now, the staff consists of six ordinary and two medical missionaries besides European and native catechists and readers. In the past few years a church of 59 Christians of whom 23 are communicants has been formed. Into Anglo vernacular and 43 vernacular schools, 1,884 boys and girls have been gathered, with an average daily attendance of 1,560. Every year adds [illegible] to the roll of the Mission, and we might [illegible]ent to leave it to go on unnoticed, but for two circumstances. The medical missionaries, Drs. Valentine and Shields, have proved the pioneers of enlightenment in the native states around, and a very sacred priest has become a Christian under circumstances which have caused a sensation throughout the country, while they involve very serious secular considerations. Dr. Valentine has accepted an invitation from the Maharajah of Jeypore to act as a sort of minister of education and science on his estates, and with the distinct understanding that he is to enjoy every facility for pursuing his missionary calling. This is a position and a concession which may involve the happiest results for the future of a state once so famous as the *Raj* of the astronomer Jey Singh. But even more important is the story of the priest. Rati Ram is, or was, the chief *Gooroo* of the Hindoo sect of Ram Snehs. He had been the chosen disciple, and became in due time the successor of a priest who had built, and badly accumulated property in a Ram Dwara or monastery in Beawr. To that property Rati Ram added, and there he was worshipped as god by hundreds of devotees. The teaching of the new missionaries attracted him soon after their arrival, and four years ago he was on the point of adopting Christianity. But his position as a priest and a god, as the owner of a temple and receiver of rich offerings, was too difficult and he held back till, a year ago, he became so ill that his attendants placed him under a tree to die like a dog according to their inhuman custom. He recovered, however, through the care of Drs. Valentine and Shields. Early last November he determined to leave Hindoostan, saying to the missionary—"I have long stifled my convictions from fear of my bunia followers, who, I believe, would kill me rather than allow me to become a Christian; but of late the word and faith of Christ have been working powerfully at my heart, and I can conceal them no longer. Come what may, I *must* confess Christ now, I am ready, and desire that you should baptize me this very night."

Great was the excitement in the city when the Ram Dwarra was found closed. The Assistant Commissioner, an English officer we regret to say, had formerly shown no sympathy with missionaries, and after an application by a crowd of bunias headed by a Parsee, ordered Rati Ram to be apprehended on a criminal charge. Under protest, and although the missionary pointed out that this was a purely civil case, the late priest gave up the key of what he asserted to be his own property, although, two other *Goorees*, in whose company he had collected money for the temple, spontaneously offered to testify that, according to the usages of their sect, after installation and a residence of two years, the Ram Dwara and all its property became that of the head priest. Fortunately Major Davidson, the Commissioner, informed of the spirit shown by his Assistant, pointed out the irregularities of which he had been guilty and dismissed the suit as a criminal case. In August next the civil suit will be heard as to the ownership of the temple, and meanwhile it remains under the custody of the Court. The excitement of the bunias has been intensified by the baptism of Rati Ram in the presence of his worshippers who crowded to the scene, and his declaration that it is his intention to erect a church where formerly he conducted the worship of devils. Complaint has been made of unnecessary delay in postponing the case till 1st August. But the question of ownership in such circumstances is as difficult as it is novel, while the witnesses and documents are widely scattered. Major Davidson has throughout acted with a judgment and impartiality which offer a pleasing contrast to the conduct of his subordinate. The decision must be, we presume, according to the usages of the Ram Sneh sect, and in that case there is little doubt that Rati Ram will retain the property created by his master and himself. Nothing is a more frequent means of livelihood than the possession by a single Brahmin of an idol. At this moment there is one in Serampore brought by some of the Danish subordinates from Tranquebar and, now that it is no one's property, or rather the property of Government, applied for by a superstitious deputy magistrate who means to endow it.

The conversion of such a personage is a fact of no ordinary meaning. It has its parallel in the conduct of Akalpuri Baba, a sainted ascetic who inhabits a natural cave covered by a towering rock in the Ajmere district. Hard pressed by Mr. Shoolbred, after admitting that he did not himself worship idols but thought them good for the Mairs who knew no better, he rose "with frenzied passion, seized a great stone representative of Hunuman, and with all the force of his withered arms, bending his body to it with a will, he swayed it to and fro to cast it down. Deeply buried in the ground, it resisted all his efforts. "Come" he shouted, "come and help me." But, suspecting that if he lent a hand he would be accused of being the sole iconoclast, and desirous that the Baba should act with calm deliberation, the missionary declined, but took a promise from the old priest, solemnly ratified by giving his hand, that on his return next itinerancy not a trace of idolatry should be found near his cave." Missionary Reports which chronicle such cases as these, in the calm language of educated gentlemen, show how silently but effectually that great upheaval is taking place, which will break heathenism in pieces. From the pages of the early Christian writers many a parallel may be found to the stories of Rati Ram and Akalpuri Baba. The Galilean, now as then, is conquering.

BRIGANDAGE IN THE PAPAL STATES.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News.*)

SUBIACO, APRIL 9.

WITH such cheerful adieus from my friends as, "I hope you will disagree with the brigands, who eat you," ringing in my ears, and not over encouraged by the parting question of my banker, "How much do you authorise me to pay for your ransom on the receipt of a bit of an ear or the end of your nose? I set out from Rome on Thursday last, alone and on horseback, bound for Ardea, the capital of the ancient Rutuli. Of Ardea, from whose lofty citadel Turnus gave the signal for war to the knife with the Trojans on their first arrival in Latium, even in Virgil's gay little else remained but the name:—

"Locus Ardea quondam
Dictus avis; et nunc magnum manet Ardea nomen,
Sed fortuna fuit."

At the present day the site of the ancient Rutulian citadel is occupied by a castle belonging to the Sforza-Cesarini family, which owns the country round, and about whose lordly dwelling are clustered the meaner habitations of their dependents, most of whom fly to the Alban hills for refuge from the malaria which desolates the place in summer time.

Provided with a letter of recommendation, I felt great confidence of a favourable reception, as with the bridle of my horse thrown over my arm, I scaled on foot the steep ascent leading to the family castle. On reaching the main entrance, however, I was somewhat taken aback at learning from a couple of carpenters at work in putting up a stout door, that the building was absolutely untenanted. Producing my letter to the housekeeper, I was directed towards the humble dwellings above alluded to, and presently found myself in the presence of a young woman, answering to the name of Maria Fatiganti, to whom my letter was addressed. The lady turning out to be no scholar, and her husband being abroad, I was forthwith solemnly called upon to read my credential aloud in public. With this request I forthwith proceeded to comply. No sooner had I concluded than orders were given all round to everybody to hold themselves in readiness to do everything for me, with which orders everybody complied for the remainder of my stay, which was rendered highly agreeable.

For the night I had the whole castle to myself, not another human being sleeping under the same roof, an experience which was rendered somewhat exciting by a story current about Ardea, that a few weeks before brigands had entered the place, killed a man and a woman, whose heart they had cut out, boiled, and eaten.

Early next morning, with a whole heart, and ears and nose still entire, after enjoying a beautiful view at sunrise over the woods, which stretch down the valley towards the sea, to the blue Mediterranean, some three miles distant, I bade adieu to Ardea, and passing under an imposing fragment of a massive Pelasgic wall, turned my horse's head in the direction of the Alban hills. On every side of me extended an undulating grassy table land, intersected at intervals by deep ravines, the sides of which were richly clothed with feathery woods, presenting every shade of green, from the dark sombre hue to the tender green of the willow. Over this delightful region, which is quite unspoiled by any kind of civilization, and not traversed by a single carriage road, you may wander at will on horseback, keeping no particular track, and steering only by some peak of the Alban hills, or some conspicuous castle-crowned *paese*:

Like an eagle's nest,
Perched on the crest
Of purple Appenine.

Striking the hills at Civita Lavinia, where I lunched in a dark wine vault with a party of card-playing ruffians, potential if not actual brigands, I had the misfortune soon after to find myself reduced to following the dusty highroad, the Via Appia Nuova, which leads from Rome to Velletri, whither I was bound.

At Velletri, where I met with more than "modico hospitio" at the sign of "Il Gallo," I passed the rest of the day in endeavouring to collect information about the actual state of brigandage in the province, and the reported insecurity of the roads. Having by a curious accident fallen into the society of the captain, lieutenant, and marshal sergeant (of the *gendarmia*), and conversed with them all separately, and at some length, I enjoyed as good an opportunity as one well could have of getting at the truth of the matter. What I learned from the lieutenant and sergeant—who informed me that musketry of the brigands had been heard outside the walls of Velletri that very afternoon, and that Monsignore Pericoli, delegate of the province of Frosinone and suppressor-general of the Pontifical States, who had been making a reconnoitring expedition into the hills of the robbers, had had to fly ignominiously for his life—was so little encouraging, that I had almost made up my mind that it would be sheer madness to make the excursion which I was contemplating to the interesting Pelasgic settlements of Cori and Segni, situated well within the enemy's country. Somewhat reassured, however, by my interview with the captain, who seemed an active and intelligent officer—contrasting remarkably with the lieutenant, who was evidently a swaggering, and probably a cowardly lounger, and who, being in much need of putting himself to drill, seemed a most unlikely man to put down brigands—I decided after all to risk it, and see Cori, and Segni at any price.

To reach Cori from Velletri, which stands conspicuously on the southern slope of the Alban hills, you have to cross a rich, well-wooded plain, which extends to the Volscian hills among the lower slopes of which, and embedded in olive groves nestle the picturesque towns of Cori, Norba Sermoneta, Basciano, and further south towards Terracina, Sonnino—the birth-place of the Antonelli, and the foster-mother of brigands. To what extent this is literally a fact I happen to have some most precise information, gained from an individual, but too intimately acquainted with the ins and outs of brigandage. That the number of brigands operating within the Papal States could be known even approximately was to me something quite unexpected, but I am assured that there are but 52 actually subjects of the Pope, and some 400 "Regnicoli" or natives of "Il Regno," "the kingdom of Naples," and consequently subjects of Victor Emmanuel. Of the 52 who belong to the Papal States, 30 are known to be natives of the single commune of Sonnino! A sore subject of reflection this, one would think for his Excellency the Cardinal Secretary of State.

As I neared a suspicious spot called Giuglianello, situated on the brink of a picturesque ravine, and near a small lake called by the same name, and about half-way between Velletri and Cori, on rounding a corner I suddenly heard the sharp crack of what sounded like a rifle, and saw a little puff of blue smoke curling into the air and contrasting against the fresh green of a bed of willows and oziers. Feeling a little uneasy, although I did not hear the whizz of even a distant bullet, it was some relief to me to catch sight of four ducks, describing gyrations in the air, and evidently about to settle again in the ozier bed. The figure of a harmless sportsman soon became visible.

Leaving my horse at the farm buildings of Giuglianello, I proceeded in the post carriage which plies between Cori and Velletri, up the steep ascent which leads to the former place. At Cori the arrival of a stranger at such a period seemed to create no small excitement, but I could not make out that I had incurred any real danger in visiting the place, for the last real fact I could get at connecting Cori with the brigands was that just a year ago the able-bodied population had turned out in considerable numbers to give the brigands ch

Mahratta, Holkar, and his rapidly moving cavalry he instantly set about the training a small but perfectly disciplined body of horse, capable of moving across the country at a rapid rate and fitted to act independently of infantry. This force included three regiments of English dragoons and five of native light cavalry; but its strength lay in the light artillery attached to it, which was worked by men chosen from its ranks, and was drawn by picked horses, and accompanied by extra spare horses in sufficient numbers to take their share on the march, and to be ready to manœuvre with the cavalry at its utmost speed. With this force in the autumn of 1804 he accomplished a feat of rapid marching altogether unprecedented. From October 31 to November 16, he chased Holkar and his 60,000 horse at an average of twenty-two miles a day. Holkar still keeping from twenty five to thirty miles ahead. Up to the 16th, Lake had not fully tested the capacities of his horse and his "galloper" guns, as they were called. But on that day, at nine o'clock in the evening, Holkar being thirty-six miles ahead, leaving his heavier guns and the infantry brigade which had hitherto accompanied him to follow on the next day, he started with "galloper" and the cavalry on a forced night march, and just as day dawned burst upon the amazed Mahrattas, killed 3,000 men on the spot and in a further pursuit of ten miles, and dispersed Holkar's whole army, with a loss to the British of only two dragoons, and about twenty men, Europeans and natives, wounded. Lake thus marched more than seventy miles in the twenty-four hours, and this at the conclusion of a previous march of 350 miles completed in a single fortnight.

With this exploit and victory Sir Henry Havelock contrasts not only the tardiness with which we worked our way to the reconquest of India after the late mutiny, but the total failure of some of our most important projects. When we captured Lucknow, at least 80,000 of the rebels escaped unhurt, to prolong the rebellion at their pleasure; for our cavalry, splendid as it was according to old ideas, could do little or nothing independently of infantry. In July, 1806, just after Lake's time, while his precepts were still remembered, Colonel Gillespie, on the breaking out of the mutiny at Vellore, with one squadron of dragoons and its "galloper" gun, rode at full speed to succour the garrison, and with the remnant of the British troops still alive saved the place and nipped the revolt in the bud. But when in May, 1857, 2,000 Sepoys broke out in rebellion at Meerut, and marched deliberately a forty miles journey to seize Delhi, not a squadron of British horsemen fit for the work was forthcoming; while, as we are reminded, a hundred and fifty mounted riflemen would have saved Delhi to England that night. At the end of December, 1858, our dragoons and artillery had come up with the flying Nana Sahib on the banks of the Raptee, but were suddenly pulled up and forced to delay for an hour, by a belt of wood in which they were unable to act, until the infantry came up, and in the meantime the Nana finally escaped our hands. It was the same with the Mahratta Tantia Topee, who in 1858 59 kept 30,000 of our troops in the field for ten months trying to catch him and his 10,000 rabble followers. And all this was from one cause. Lord Clyde's idea of fighting was exclusively confined to the theory on which everything is arranged with a view to the co-operation of the infantry. He had a magnificent force with which he could crush anything whenever he could catch it. But he thought so much of the crushing that he thought too little of the catching. And therefore it was that we rather wore out the rebellion than stamped it out, and that our deadliest enemies never came into our hands.

We have, of course, been confined to the merest outline of Sir Henry's argument, and for his illustrations from the recent Bohemian campaign we must refer our readers to the book itself, which is very useful and interesting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW LIBERAL "WHIP."—The division of last Saturday morning on Mr. Gladstone's amendment was the last in which Mr. Brand will appear as "whip" to the opposition. After the Easter recess his place will be taken by Mr George Grenfell Glyn, the member for Shaftesbury.

DIAMONDS IN AUSTRALIA.—A small but very beautiful diamond has been found in a claim at Young's Creek, near Beechworth. The stone is perfectly white, and the crystallisation well defined. It is the second diamond found on that creek.—*Melbourne Argus.*

PROLIFIC RABBITS.—Eight years ago fourteen rabbits were turned out in Mr. Austin's estate of Barwonpark. The number of their progeny shot last year on this estate was 14,253; and in spite of this destruction, and what goes on outside the estate, they have swarmed over the neighbouring country, and have been found at considerable distances around.—*Melbourne Argus.*

A MILAN journal says:—"Preparations are now being actively made for the marriage of Prince Amadeus. The ladies of Brussels intend to present to the Princess a splendid diadem of exquisite workmanship, Princess de la Leterna, as will be remembered, was in 1821 obliged to quit Turin, in consequence of being implicated in the trial of Carbonari; he then took refuge in Belgium, where he gained the sympathy and esteem of every one. The King has sent to the young lady a necklace of pearls and diamonds of the value of more than 100,000fr. On the wedding day six young girls are to be married to six workmen of Turin, and the Prince will give in each case a dowry of 1,000fr.

NIGHT FETES AT VERSAILLES.—A French correspondent writes:—"The town of Versailles is preparing great fêtes to honour art and industry. The beautiful night fêtes, which have excited such interest in former years, will be held several times during the Universal Paris Exhibition, in order that every visitor to Paris may have the opportunity of admiring them. The happy idea of her Majesty the Empress of the French, to collect in a special museum the furniture and objects which belonged to the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette, is to be put into execution in the Palace of Trianon, situated in the park of Versailles, and the museum will be thrown open to the public. The Western Railway Company has organised numerous trains between Paris and Versailles."

M. DE LAMARTINE'S dotation bill was passed without discussion. Twenty-four deputies, all belonging to the conservative party of the house, voted against it. Most of the opposition members abstained from voting. And among these was M. de Lamartine's old colleague in the provisional government, M. Marie. The general feeling was that although the grant of public money was under the circumstances quite unjustifiable, yet as the government had chosen to take upon itself the responsibility of it, individual members were not called upon to make an ungracious opposition to a *largesse* which, while but a drop in the buckets among many other jobs, would relieve the declining years of an old man, entitled, on many accounts, to sympathy. The country gives M. de Lamartine 500,000f. payable to his estate on his decease, and of which he is to receive the interest during his life. Creditors cannot touch the dotation as long as he lives.—*Paris Correspondent of Daily News.*

THE FENIAN TREASURY.—A question in regard to the Fenian movement has been raised which we think very proper and timely. It is "what has become of all the money that has been collected?" It is certain that considerable sums were received by the rival treasurer, but it is not certain that any very large amount has been spent in any of the movements so far undertaken. It is a fact in which all correspondents agree, that the insurgents in Ireland had no arms or supplies beyond what they owned themselves, while at the first sound of the turmpet the cry for more money was instantly raised in this country. The question as to what becomes of all this money naturally arises. One newspaper goes so far as to say that "the swindling on this side of the Atlantic was not of an ordinary, but of the most extraordinary as well as disgraceful character." Now those who have charge of the funds can easily relieve themselves from all these imputations by making public their balance-sheets. There is not, at least there ought not to be, any chance of another uprising at present, and the knowledge afforded the enemy could, in consequence, be of very little value to them. There is no occasion for any further reticence on the part of the treasurers.—*Boston Advertiser, April 3.*

THE UPPER GRADES IN THE ARMY.—If once the roads to the upper grades were really thrown open, there need be no limit to the supply of recruits admirably qualified to ascend them. At present the prizes are so rare and uncertain that no man can count on rising from the ranks, even though he display ability and merit of a very superior description. The present system of promoting men from the ranks to be quartermasters is good as far as it goes, though it should be better defined without exception to appointments of riding-master, and paymasters; but we would go much further and give definitely every fourth or fifth commission among the combatant officers to a non-commissioned officer. Promotion would then be rapid enough, and the reward sufficiently in view, to induce very superior men desirous of improving their position in life, to join the army. To all candidates for such promotion the same educational test might be applied as to young men obtaining direct commissions, and the army schools might be utilised for imparting the necessary qualifications. It is absurd to argue that none but gentlemen by birth should be admitted to the circle of combatant officers. Many of those who obtain commissions through Sandhurst have no pretensions to what we call good family and both Woolwich and Sandhurst are open to any British subject within certain limits of age. In the case of admitting men from the ranks, promotion would from one cause or another—either promotion got of the ranks, or retirement to situations of trust in civil life—be rapid enough to give these commissions to men still young, and there need be no bar to their advancement to the highest positions.—*Fraser's Magazine* for April.

SCRATCH OF THE MILITARY CAT.—He drank in sheer despair, as he said, and was continually under punishment. At last, thinking he might do better in another corps, the colonel persuaded him to volunteer to a regiment under orders for India. He did so, and in order to give him a fair start, his new commanding officer—who knew his story and pitied him—promoted him at once to be corporal. He got on better for a long time, and there was every chance that he would re long reform and be more steady; for in every respect save drinking—such as riding, drill, cleanliness, smartness, respect towards his superiors, reading, writing, accounts, and appearance—he was a first-rate soldier. The regiment he joined was detained some considerable time in England before it embarked for the East, and previous to going on board ship the man wrote to his old captain in his former regiment to say he had been promoted to be sank of sergeant, He read any relatives formed later. On board ship the men of his new regiment were ordered to bathe on the forcastle whilst in the tropics. The man stripped himself to have a wash like the rest of his non-commissioned comrades. No sooner had he done so than the marks of the lash were discovered on his back, and some of those about him, not knowing his story, began to chaff him about the "cat that had scratched his shoulders." He said nothing, but dressed again, sat down, and wrote two letters: one addressed to his only relative, a sister, who was governess in a gentleman's family; the other to his old captain. He then managed to load his carbine, and, the same afternoon, when the ship was nearly all out of the way on the upper deck, shot himself. In both the letters he left behind him, he declared that his only reason for committing suicide was, that he felt himself to be a disgrace.—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

QUIN THE ACTOR.—We are apt to think of this great player, who lived a good deal according to the jolly fashion of his rather too jolly days as a mere imbiber of claret and the most unctuous of Falstaffs. But, in offices of charity, rendered with exquisite delicacy, Quin's active life wears a very different aspect. How refined was the manner in which he forced upon penniless Thomson a hundred pounds! It was a debt, he said, which he owed the poet for the pleasure he had experienced in reading his poems. What generous humour in his reply to half-starved Winston (for whom he had procured an engagement, and an outfit to enabled him to enter on it with decency), who timidly asked, under the impulse of hunger, what he should do for a little ready money for the next few days? "Nay," exclaimed Quin, "if you're in want of money you must put your hand in your own pocket." And when Winton did so, after Quin had left, he found a ten-pound note which Quin had placed there. Then what princely munificence there was in Quin's presenting 1,000*l.* to poor Ryan—old friend and colleague. By giving such sum, instead of bequeathing it, "I only," remarked the giver, "cheat the Legacy-office." If James Quin was not exactly a saint of the stage, he was, at least, exemplary in his charity, and what Thomson said of him on, was equally applicable to him off, the stage:

He knows to keep
Each due decorum.

He knew, too, how to have the best of it in discussion with a bishop. When Warburton reminded him that God showed himself against the reglolies by bringing them all to a violent and sudden death—which was not true—Quin triumphantly refuted the logic which discerned God's wrath in individual affliction in his celebrated answer:—"I would not advise your lordship to make that inference for, if I am not mistaken, that was the case of the Twelve Apostles."—*Cornhill Magazine* for April.

FENIAN PRISONERS AT PORTLAND.—The *Irishman* publishes what it affirms is an extract from a diary kept by one of the Fenian prisoners confined at Portland, but which, until it is corroborated, no one will believe to be a true statement. It describes, in a word, their treatment as being savagely cruel—as more nearly realising the sorts of life that political prisoners must have led under Austrian rule in its worst days than anything that could possibly take place in the nineteenth century in England. On the day that they arrived at Portland, Kickham, "not an hour naked," awaiting the inspection of the doctor, and when one of them attempted to make a statement concerning his health he was "told rudely to hold his tongue." Roantree was suffering at the time from bleeding piles, and Kickham from scrofula, caused by the diet and bad air at Portland, and yet both of them were kept working in the quarries. At last Roantree, around whom the ground where he laboured used to be "saturated with blood," was put into the hospital; but only to be pronounced incurable. Some of the prisoners, too, were made to wash the linen from the infirmary. Kickham, cured of his complaint, was turned out into the quarries to break stones. His extreme shortsightedness, however, and his weak state, caused him to be slow at his work, "and on this account the officers shoved him about in a most brutal manner." Seized again by illness, he had to be removed to Working, along with seven or eight other convicts; but here he was likewise subject to the harshest usage; he, "a man of refinement and genius, was linked to a monster in human form, and the sufferings he endured are too shocking to tell." When the prisoners were sent out on the works at Portland the blocks of stone at which they worked were about two yards apart, that being the distance at which ordinary convicts are kept from each other. For about three weeks after their arrival they were permitted to speak while working, then the governor suddenly gave an order that they should speak lond enough for the warders to hear them. In a few days after he changed his mind, and gave an order that they should speak low. On the 14th July he gave an order that they should not speak at all. Punishment then commenced for all who attempted to speak. The best was so intense that the skin peeled off their faces, and their hands swelled to that extent they could hardly hold the picks. Some of the tools were so bad the men were repeatedly injuring their hands. Martin Carey broke two of his fingers in that way. Before they got well he was sent out on the works to break stones with his left hand. The coarsest language was constantly used to them by the officers. The governor has been heard to tell the warders to bring up four or five of those fellows—meaning the Fenians prisoners—for punishment. Some have got seven days' bread and water and dark cells, including Luby and O'Leary. Luby was informed a letter had arrived from his wife, but, as additional punishment for him, he was told this letter would be forfeited, the consequence of which was he was threatened with brain fever. O'Donovan Rossa was almost in constant punishment. An authorised denial ought, most assuredly, to be given by some competent person to these gross charges of cruelty and tyranny.—*Morning Post.*

WHAT THE JAPANESE HAVE TO EXPECT.—It is a hopeful symptom of the readiness with which the skilful people adopt the appliances of modern civilisation, that in Nagasaki and Yokohama the manufacture of muskets of false weights and measures is said to be progressing satisfactorily; while modes of adulterating food, formerly unsuspected by them, are being rapidly and extensively introduced by some of our most sagacious countrymen. It is only to be expected that, with the spread of our commercial relations, they will acquire from us new and more scientific methods of fraud, and before long we may anticipate with pleasure the success of the first Japanese who replies. This a commercial novelty which cannot fail deeply to impress a people who have been limited all their lives to the narrow teachings of Confucian morality. Although Yedo is at present a large city, London contains a few religious mendicants there is scarcely a beggar to be seen. It is anticipated that the complete financial revolution which the introduct on of the Western commercial system will produce, may largely increase this portion of the population, and enable the Japanese government to adopt our admirable workhouse system, with all the incidental advantages of "guardians," a "poor-law board," &c., at present unknown to them; and the Prince of Satsuma, which he understands political economy, will once again be so absurd as to have the whole infant population of his principality vaccinated at his own private expense as he did the other day. He will also see that in highly civilised communities a free system of education is not considered necessary, one of the benighted delusions under which he is now labouring; and he will probably abolish the free schools devoted to the inculcation of the moral precepts of Confucius. In fact, Confucius himself will, before long, be found out to be an impostor, and the great principle of self-sacrifice, which lies at the root of Japanese public and private morality, will be perceived to be a mere fraud and a sham. The daimios will no longer put his duty to the race of defunct Mikados first, and his country second, and his prince third, and himself last, as at present; for he will hear from the professing Christians with whom he associates that the only principle they know of is "to look after number one;" and so, what with contact with the flippant Frenchman, and the vulgar Englishman, and the smart Yankee, the Japanese will be cured of those sentiments of patriotic fanaticism which find their development in an exaggerated form in self-immolation, and even justify political assassinations; but he will also be cured of all those heroic qualities which contrast so favourably with any possessed by those with whom he has recently come in contact. He will lose that simplicity which enables him to believe protoundly in great principles, which knows not the meaning of compromise, and which prompts him to throw away his life without a thought in the discharge of what he believes to be his duty.—*Blackwood's Magazine* for April.

A CURIOUS story of the great revolution has just been unfolded in a Paris court of law. On June 11, 1794, Baron de Saint-Ouen Dernemont, one of the grey mousquetaires of Louis XV.'s body guard, and the Baronne de Saint-Ouen Dernemont, his wife, were tried by the revolutionary tribunal and sent to the scaffold on the same day. They left five children, two sons and three daughters. So far back as July, 1789, Baron Dernemont and his sons left Versailles to share the voluntary exile of the Count d'Artois. The Baroness Dernemont, left in Paris with her three daughters, fell into a state of the most distressing poverty. In 1794, she wrote pressing letters to the baron beseeching him to return. He at length complied with her request—too soon for himself, for he was arrested almost immediately, and executed as above stated; but too late for the welfare of his family. Some time in 1791, one of his daughters, the noble demoiselle Sophie de Saint-Ouen Dernemont, left her mother's house, and adopting the principles of "free love," became the mistress of a *volurier* named Louis Fontaine, who lived with her for several months in the Rue de l' Universite. Shocking to relate, this M. Louis Fontaine turned her adrift after the birth of a son, and installed her sister, the noble demoiselle Felicite de Saint-Ouen Dernemont, in her place. What became of Mdlle. Sophie for several years after this desertion does not appear, but on January 19, 1799, she consoled herself by marrying a man named Ignard, who had been a linen-draper under the Empire. M. Ignard died without issue in 1814, leaving his widow a very large fortune, the greater part of which she gave up to her husband's relations. Years rolled on during which Madame Ignard lived in the most absolute retirement, obscure and forgotten. She persisted in refusing to see any of her relations, till they gave up the attempt. Her establishment consisted of a single woman servant, and the only stranger who ever crossed her threshold during the latter years of her life was a humble governess employed by those who gave 100 francs a month to read the newspapers to her. It was only last year, on April 25, 1865, that the noble daughter of Louis XV.'s mousquetaire quitted this world, in which she had led so secluded and extraordinary life, at the age of 95 years. It was then found that her savings out of the small pittance which she had reserved to herself in the distribution of her husband's succession amounted to the handsome sum of 60,000*f.* Sixteen nephews and nieces came forward to claim this inheritance. But a title paramount, of which they were not dreaming, has been established by the court, which carries off three-tenths of the prize. During the short period in 1791 that Louis Fontaine lived with Mdlle. Sophie, a daughter was born who was "recognized" in the parish register of St. Thomas Aquinas as their natural child. A Monsieur Jerome and a Madame Bories have proved without difficulty that they are the only children of that natural child, who died in her mother's life-time. The French law is that a "recognized" natural child takes three-fourths of the possession as against collaterals, and the court has accordingly decreed M. Jerome and Madame Barlet entitled to 30,000*f.* out of Madame Ignard's property, while the sixteen legitimate nephews and nieces will only get 10,000*f.* among them.—*Paris Correspondent of Daily News.*

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On London, at 4 m[o] sight above £50		1s. 11 21/32d.	per Rupee.
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Bombay, 1st May 1867.

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FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.

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PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

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PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Teur Gneyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux do Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen. PASSMORE & Co.

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SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs.	42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	"	33
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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.

4 Doz. Quarts ... Rs. 5 per Doz.
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Marrian's Beer in Wood.....Rs. 80 per Hhd., just arrived ex *Fleur de Lis*.

The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1867.

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(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
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THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

			Per doz.	Rs.
Do.	"	Do.	"	40
Do.	"	a Crown	"	30
Do.	"	Tod-Heatly & Co.Pints	"	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality			"	40
Do.	"	do. Pints	"	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.			"	30
Do. Fine	"	Brand a Crown	"	30
Do. Fine	"	Brand a Crown Pints	"	16
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Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown, proceeds of Securities by sale, 3 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge				
Do. Fine Still Red Seal			"	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal			"	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal			"	30
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal			"	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal			"	29
Do. Golden, Do.			"	29
Do. Vino Fino			"	29
Do. Red Seal			"	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			"	33
Claret Light Capsule			"	15
Do. Do. Pints			"	8
Do. Yellow Seal			"	29
Do. Red Do. Pints			"	17
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			"	37
Do. Do. Pints			"	17
Do. Do. Quarts			"	36
Port Black Seal			"	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac			"	34
Do. Brand a Crown			"	24
Old Tom, Dod Seal			"	18
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Do.		Pints	"	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry			"	42
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N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual,

1st January 1866.

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TO BE LET, two GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room, or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rs. 250 per month. Also, the Office lately vacated by Mr. Carter, Solicitor, rent Rs. 225. For further information, apply at the Premises.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET !!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE and NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

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Bombay, 5th April 1867.

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Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

13th May 1867.

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Bombay, 9th May 1867.

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Bombay, 30th June 1866.

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Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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	JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,,			

Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

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CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	6 8 pts.
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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

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WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 41, Mark Lane.
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Dinner	"	33 "
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ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing our standing orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate supplies, and therefore we recommend our friends forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.

BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr. Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.

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Nuits	"	36
Macon	"	24
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